

The Brandon Mail.

VOL. I.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1884.

NO. 19.

LEGAL.

W. A. MACDONALD.
Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, Notary Public.
Office—Law Office, 2nd Floor, Rossier Ave.
Office—Near Imperial Bank, Rossier Ave.

DALY & COLDWELL,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.,
Solicitors for the Imperial Bank of Canada.
MONEY TO LOAN.
Office—Near Imperial Bank, Rossier Ave.
T. M. DALY, J. C. COLDWELL.

C. A. DURAND,
Barrister, Etc.,
Solicitor for the Merchants' Bank
Office—Rossier Avenue, three doors west of the
Imperial Bank.

RUSSELL & COOPNER,
Attorneys,
Solicitors, Notary's Public etc.
Office—Between 7th and 8th Streets, Brandon.

SIFTON & SIFTON,
BARRISTERS, ETC.,
Money to loan on farm property. School debentures purchased on favourable terms.
Office—Masonic Block, Rossier Avenue
Consultants for the purchase of land.

HENDERSON & HENDERSON,
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc.
Office—Rossier Avenue, Brandon.
Money to loan on improved farm property.
P. G. A. Henderson. H. E. Henderson.

HOTELS.

CITY HOTEL.
3rd Street, lately kept by Tom Barton.
It is now opened by Edward Griffin.
Hotel kept by the Proprietor to make its
accommodation second to none in the City.
Special attention paid to the requirements of the
farming community.
Call and see for yourselves.
EDWARD GRIFFIN.

STAR AND GARTER HOTEL.
Great Princess Ave. and 11th Street, has been
opened and is now kept by Edward Griffin.
It is the intention of the Proprietor to make its
accommodation second to none in the City.
Special attention given to the farming pub-
lic. Give him a call.
AYER, SMITH, Proprietors.
October 7th, 1883.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL,
SIXTH STREET.
BR. CON. - - - MANITOBA.
First-Class Accommodation.
KIMBLE & SUTHER, Proprietors.

LANGHAM HOTEL,
Formerly the Club.
RE-OPENED.
One of the best hotels in the Northwest.
Patrons will find first-class accommodation at
moderate rates.
LAHAPE, PROPRIETOR.

LAHAPE, PROPRIETOR.
ROYAL HOTEL,
BRANDON.
A first-class house in every respect. Good stab-
ling in connection with the house.
BROWN & McKEIL, Proprietors.
August 1st.

LAMBTON HOUSE,
High Street, Brandon.
Good Accommodation for Fifty Boarders.
Wines, Liquors and cigars.
Rooms and rates furnished. All on reason-
able terms.
W. A. Lambton, Proprietor.

BRANDON HOUSE,
A first-class Hotel,
Corner 4th Street and Princess Avenue,
with Billiard Room etc.
W. A. Lambton, Proprietor.
August 1st.

THE ST. LAWRENCE HALL,
1st Street, Brandon, Man.
W. A. Lambton, Proprietor.
Patrons are supplied with the best brands of
liquors and cigars. Good stabling and good
accommodation for the travelling public.
Terms \$1 per day.

THE BRUNSWICK HOTEL,
Corner 4th Street and C.P.R. Railway.
W. A. Lambton, Proprietor.
Good stabling and moderate charges.

WINE & SPIRIT & CIGAR MERCHANT
Corner 4th Street and 4th Street,
BRANDON.

REMOVAL.
GIBBY & STANLEY.
We have moved our office to the Car-
penter's Shop, Rossier Avenue. All orders
promptly attended to.

DENTAL.

J. BARKER VOSBURGH,
(Late of Montreal.)
SURGEON-DENTIST.
Special attention to the Preservation of Natural
Teeth.
Artificial Teeth inserted on gold or vulcanite.
Office & Residence: Over H. Meredith & Co's store
Southwest corner Rossier Ave. and 6th St.
Entrance on 6th St. Hours—Night and Day.

F. E. DOERING,
DENTIST,
Gas for Painless Extraction of Teeth.
Office—Over T. T. Atkinson's store, Mole-
worth Block, north-east corner Rossier Avenue
and 6th Street, Brandon. Entrance on Rossier.
Gold filling a specialty.

MEDICAL.

DR. JOHN A. MACDONALD,
L. R. C. P. EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.
Office and Residence, Rossier Avenue, over W.
A. MacDonald's law office.

DR. RICHMOND SPENCER,
(M. D. M. MCGILL; M. C. P. S., Que.)
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.
Office and residence—Corner Rossier Ave. and
Ninth Street, over old post office.
BRANDON.

DR. J. McDIARMID,
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher.
Honorary graduates of Trinity University, Toronto.
M. C. P. and S. Ont. and Man.
Office and Residence—Over Atkinson's store, Cor
Rossier Ave. and 6th Street, Brandon.

W. J. GRAHAM, M. D.
L. R. C. P. S., M. C. P. S.
Graduate Victoria University, Licentiate Royal
College Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston. Mem-
ber College Physicians and Surgeons, Ont. Mem-
ber College Physicians and Surgeons, Manitoba.
Late Physician St. Catharines, Ont. General
and Marine Surgeon.
Office over Coombs' & Stewart's,
BRANDON.

BUSINESS CARDS.

G. H. MUNROE,
Wholesale and retail dealer in
Groceries, Provisions, Wines,
Liquors and Cigars.
6th Street. Aug 29th Brandon.

R. P. MULLIGAN,
Wholesale
Wine and Spirit Merchant,
6th Street, between Rossier and Princess Avenues,
Brandon, Manitoba.
Aug 29th

ALEX. MCINTYRE,
WHOLESALE WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANT,
8th St. between Rossier and Princess Avenue,
Brandon, Man.
JAMES McEVEN, Manager.
Good selection of cigars always on hand.
Aug 29th

KIRCHHOFFER & HOWARD.
Law Offices: Cor. 12th Street and Rossier Avenue,
Brandon, and Fifth Street, North.
Money to loan at 5 per cent.
Patents procured. Insurance effected.
Aug 29th

FRED. TORRANCE,
B. A. (McGILL); V. S. (Montreal Vet. Coll.)
VETERINARY SURGEON.
Provincial Veterinarian by Appointment.
Telephone in Connection.
Office and Laboratory, Eleventh Street, Brandon

SUN LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF CANADA,
The only Company issuing purely "Unconditional"
Policies.
A. L. ANDERSON, General Agent.
Aug 29th BRANDON.

POUDRIER & BROWNLEE,
Dominion Land Surveyors,
And Civil Engineers,
CITY AND COUNTY ENGINEERS.
Aug 29th Moleworth Block, Brandon.

ARTHUR J. TIMWELL & CO.,
Successors to
McCaskie & Timwell,
Architects, Civil Engineers,
Building Surveyors and Contractors,
MASONIC BLOCK, ROSSIER AVENUE.
Special attention to
CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, RAILWAY,
HYDRAULIC, GAS, AND SANITARY WORKS GENERALLY.
P. O. Box 5. Aug 29th

A. GRANT,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
Best materials on hand.
Shop, Rossier Avenue between Sixth and Seventh
Street.

FARMERS! ATTENTION!!
WHEN you bring your Wheat to Brandon,
put up at the
Farmers' Home.
on Pacific Avenue, opposite Gully's Elevator.
Make you and your team wait the least
accommodation in Brandon, and at reasonable
rates. Everything new and good.
WM. DREW, Proprietor.

The Weekly Mail

Is published every Thursday at 10 o'clock for the
mail leaving Brandon that day, and will contain
full telegraphic and market reports and a full
summary of all local, Provincial and Dominion
news and carefully written editorials upon all
public questions.
Subscription, \$2.00 per year when paid in ad-
vance, and \$2.50 when not so paid.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Space.	1 year.	6 mos.	3 mos.	1 mo.
1 Column	\$125 00	\$75 00	\$40 00	\$20 00
"	70 00	40 00	25 00	12 00
"	40 00	25 00	15 00	8 00
"	25 00	15 00	8 00	5 00
1 inch	12 00	7 00	4 00	2 50

The above rates are limited to Commercial Ad-
vertising; all other advertising, such as Legal
Notices, etc., are charged at the rate of
12 cents per line for first insertion, and 8 cents
per line for each subsequent insertion. The line
may be estimated at 8 words, or the one-two fifth
part of an inch in depth of one column.
Notices inserted under "Special" heads in read-
ing matter, 15 cents per line each insertion.
No papers and no advertisements discontinued
till all arrears are paid.

C. CLIFFE,
Editor and Publisher.

SHORTHAND INSTRUCTION.

Pittman's Phonography by Mail.

W. G. KNIGHT, Oak Lake, Manitoba.
MONEY TO LOAN.
MANITOBA INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION.
Loans on improved farms rapidly pushed through.
Charges moderate.
Wm. J. Aiken, Winnipeg, Manager.
SIFTON & SIFTON, Solicitors, &c., Brandon.
Office, Cor. 5th Street and Rossier Ave.

POCKET BOOK LOST.

THE undersigned lost his Pocket Book on Fri-
day last, on some of the Streets of Brandon,
and will give a handsome reward for the return
of the contents. The book, among other valu-
ables, contained Two Promissory Notes, one for
\$249.45, made by F. McCrecker, and the other
made by W. Garfield. As they were both made
in favor of the undersigned, and unendorsed,
they are valuable to anyone but the owner. Pay-
ment also has been stopped.
D. McLEAN.
Brandon, December 17th, 1883.

The CLUB STABLE

TWELFTH STREET, BRANDON.

The above splendid building is now open as a
Livery, Feed and Sale Stable. It is most con-
veniently situated between Rossier and Princess
Avenues, directly opposite the Brandon Club
Past Heron, every kind of Rig, New Buggies,
Double Rigs, &c., always on hand and for sale.
Horse and Oxen bought and sold on commis-
sion.
Office of the SQUIRE PLUM CREEK STAGE.
Passengers booked through to the Turtle Moun-
tains at lowest rates. Freightage done to all
parts of the country.
JAMES & KIRCHHOFFER, Props.
FRANK A. TAMBLYN, Manager.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE
MARBLE WORKS
S. RAYNER & CO.,
Are prepared to manufacture all kinds of
HEADSTONES, MARBLE & GRANITE
MONUMENTS.
On the shortest notice. The newest designs fur-
nished on application.
All stones set up within a reasonable distance
free of charge.
First-Class Work guaranteed.
Works—One Door North of Graham & Flum-
mer's Shoe Store.
Main Street, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.
J. D. BOWLEY,
AGENT FOR BRANDON AND COUNTY.

T. LEE & CO.
Importers and manufacturers of all kinds
Harness, Saddles, Trunks, Bridles, Whips, etc.

SATCHELS AND VALISES
of all kinds.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO RE-
PAIRING TRUNKS.
Oxen and Horses' Outfit
Trunk Locks and Keys always on hand.
SIXTH STREET, NEAR ROSSIER AVE.

HELLYAR BROS.,
FIRE, LIFE
AND MARINE
INSURANCE AGENTS.
CUSTOMS BROKERS,
Money to Loan
on homesteads and all good farm and improved
city property. Patents secured and Pre-emptions
paid.
OFFICE: ROSSIER AVE.,
Near 6th Street.

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FIRE, LIFE
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on homesteads and all good farm and improved
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paid.
OFFICE: ROSSIER AVE.,
Near 6th Street.

CITY COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Council was held
at the City Hall, on Monday evening
last. Present, the Mayor (T. Mayne
Daly, Esq.), Aldermen Moor, Lee,
Adams, Brock, Kavanagh, Sifton,
Larkin, Clementi-Smith, Johnson
and Hughes.

The minutes of the last meeting
were read and confirmed.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From J. F. McFarlane, Winnipeg,
relating to four packages of hose, the
charges on which were \$8.50—Filed.

From James W. Taylor, U.S. Con-
sul at Winnipeg, in reply to a com-
munication from the Council some
time since, asking to be refunded the
expense incurred in forwarding a
number of Swedes to Winnipeg who
claimed to be American citizens.
The letter stated that under similar
circumstances in the United States
the expense would have been borne
by the community with no thought
of reimbursement.

The communication was ordered
to be filed, the Mayor remarking
that no such letter should have
been written, as it was very humili-
ating to Brandon.

From Lawrence Buchanan, stating
that \$740 had been levied by the
Court House Board upon the City of
Brandon, due on the 10th December,
and asking for a remittance before
Feb 1st.

From John Penny and James Wol-
fenden, demanding the payment of
\$550 due to them, or steps would be
taken to enforce it.—Referred to the
City Solicitor.

From L. M. Fortier, offering to
act as magistrate, chamberlain and
receiver of taxes, for \$400 per an-
num.—Filed.

From J. M. Cameron, complaining
of the amount of his assessment
(\$650). He had only been in busi-
ness five weeks, and thought he was
not liable to pay it.—Filed.

From James Wenham, applying
for the office of caretaker at the Fire
Hall.—Referred to the Fire, Water
and Light Committee.

REPORTS.

No. 1 of the Finance Committee,
recommending the following:—
1st That the following accounts be
paid:

A. Freeland.....\$18 50
W. Farr.....10 25
2nd, That the account of the Sun
Printing Co. be laid over for one
week, in order to get a reduction.

3rd, That the Clerk correspond with
R. Richardson to obtain assessment
rolls.

The report was adopted.

No. 2 of Fire, Water and Light,
recommending the following resolu-
tions:

1st. That the account of the C.P.R.
for four tons of coal, \$48, be paid.

2nd. That as action has been taken
against several of the members of
the old fire brigade, the committee
recommend that the Mayor, Ald.
Sifton, and the Fire, Water and Light
committee confer with the Chief
of Police on the 22nd inst. with a view
to a settlement. Report adopted.

No. 1, of Health and Relief, re-
commending:

1st. That the application of Dr.
McDairmid for the office of Public
Vaccinator be accepted.

Ald. Cameron moved an amend-
ment, seconded by Ald. Durst, that
the name of Dr. McDonald be sub-
stituted for that of Dr. McDairmid.

Ald. Clementi-Smith thought it
would show a want of courtesy to-
wards the Committee to go contrary
to its recommendation.

Ald. Sifton thought it would be
better to have two public vaccinators
as all had not the same confidence
in one man. He moved that Dr.
McDairmid be appointed for Wards
No. 1 and 2, and Dr. McDonald for
3 and 4.—Carried.

2nd. That the prisoners be utilized
for any work of relief the Committee
may require.

3rd. That the account of Bradley
and Stanley, \$1 75, for wood be paid.

4th. The report as amended was adop-
ted.

OFFICERS AND SALARIES.

Considerable interest was mani-
fested in this part of the proceed-
ings, and there was a good sprink-
ling of citizens and members of the
County Council present, expecting
lively time.

The Committee in their report
recommended that the salary of the
City Clerk remain the same, \$1,200.

Ald. Moor thought it was too
much, and moved that it be \$1000.
This was seconded by Ald. Adams,
but four only voting for it, it was
lost, and the recommendation of the
Committee adopted.

2nd. That the offices of Chamber-
lain Collector and Assessor be amal-
gamated, and that D. M. McMillan
be appointed at a salary of \$1,000.

Ald. Kavanagh moved that it be
referred back to the committee. He
thought the work would be too much
for one man, and the city would be
saddled with expenses for help.

Ald. Adams said that all the help
Mr. McMillan might require he was
willing to pay for out of his own
pocket.

The committee's recommendation
was adopted.

3rd. That the City Solicitor be re-
tained at same salary.—Carried.

4th. That the salary of the Chief
of Police be reduced to \$1,000.

It was moved by Ald. Durst,
seconded by Ald. Sifton, that the
Chief be retained at the same salary,
\$1,200 per annum.—Carried.

5th. That the Sergeant and Con-
stable remain at the same salary.

Moved by Ald. Moor, seconded by
Ald. Lee, that two police constables
be paid \$600 each.

Moved by Ald. Adams, seconded
by Ald. Larkin, that one Constable
be appointed, and the Chief do day
duty.

Ald. Cameron objected to the Chief
doing duty as one of the men. He
had enough to do and did it well.
He should be dealt fairly with.

Ald. Sifton said the force was a
most efficient one. There were no
complaints, and the city was kept in
good order. When the police were
constantly on duty there were less
fires. They had good men, who were
of more service than half a dozen
men of no experience.

Ald. Hughes thought it was possi-
ble to engage men with experience.
Ald. Johnson advised caution.

They had good men now. One man
had left and had obtained a better
situation. While advocating econ-
omy the should not lose sight of effi-
ciency.

The Mayor said the police force
was a most efficient one, and kept
the city in perfect order, and this
should be maintained at any cost.
One man had resigned, which effect-
ed a saving of \$700. The men had been
trained here, and none were so effi-
cient as those trained in the place.

The Chief was fire inspector, health
inspector, and police court clerk,
which rendered his office no sinecure.

The voting was even, and the
Mayor gave his casting vote in favor
Ald. Durst's motion, that Campbell
be retained at his present salary
(\$750), and Duncan at \$500.

The Fire Department salaries
were deferred.

The report, as amended, was then
adopted.

INQUIRIES.
The Mayor, in answer to Ald.
Moor, said the City Charter could
not be got, independently of the
Manitoba Statutes.

In answer to the Chief of Police
the Mayor said 200 yards was the
 requisite distance to place hay from
any building.

The Mayor said that Warden Scott,
who was present on behalf of the
County Council, objected to the
charge of \$200 for the use of the
City Hall. They had used the hall
eighteen times, and thought the
amount excessive.

On the motion of Ald. Clementi-
Smith, it was referred to the Finance
Committee.

In answer to Ald. Cameron, Ald.
Hughes said there was seven feet of
water in the tanks.

Ald. Sifton asked if anything had
been done towards forming a fire
brigade.

Ald. Hughes said nothing had
been done, owing to the absence of
Capt. Wastie.

Moved by Ald. Sifton, seconded
by Ald. Cameron, that the offer of
Mr. Herriman, for one debenture at
92 cents on the dollar, be accepted,
and the clerk instructed to acquaint
him with the fact.

Moved by Ald. Cameron, that Mr.
Hooper be heard in reference to his
assessment, who objected to being
assessed at \$500, and asked that \$400
be taken off.—Referred to Finance
Committee.

The By-Law relating to transient
traders, hawkers, &c., was read a first
time.

A DOUBLE MARRIAGE.

A strange case of abduction and bigamy occurred in the near part of Garatuxa, adjoining Arthur village. The parties concerned are Susan Checkley, Wm. Bolton, husband No. 1, and Wm. Everett, husband No. 2. All the parties live in the township of Garatuxa, within a few miles of each other. The young woman married them both, living a week with each separately. Several days after the second marriage husband No. 1, not liking the way things were going on, went to Arthur on Friday last and wrote out a warrant against husband No. 2, who was arrested, and a preliminary trial held in the drill shed on Saturday evening before Messrs. Buschlen and Hadey two J. J. J., when husband No. 1, accompanied by his too-much married wife, appeared to prosecute. J. J. Landy appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Sibney for the defence.

The young woman was the first witness, and gave her evidence substantially as follows:—Her maiden name was

SUSAN CHECKLEY

and her age was 17 years. She had been living home lately with her parents in the township of Garatuxa and on Friday, the 28th of December last she and William Bolton, along with a number of young fellows, came out to Arthur village and were married by the Rev. Mr. Charlton, Methodist Minister. This was afterwards proved. Bolton and she went to her brother's and stood until Sunday, when they went over to her father's. On Sunday evening her mother sent her out to milk, when she took the pail and went to the stable. On opening the barn door she was seized by the prisoner, Wm. Everett, who had been concealed in the barn, and forcibly placed into a sleigh, which was being hitched to a team by his brother, a lad of 14, who under threats of shooting, was made to drive the team over to Everett's father's, while his sister was being held down by the prisoner. She was there kept a prisoner until 4 o'clock next morning, when the prisoner placed her in a cutter, and he and his father got in and drove down to Fergus, put up at Spire's hotel, and the father and son went out and procured a license, leaving the girl alone in the room. They drove over to one Laing's in Flora. About 7 they all went over to Rev. Mr. Bug-

gits, Methodist Minister,

accompanied by some of the Laing's, and then a second marriage ceremony was performed. After that they drove home to Everett's father's in Garatuxa, arriving there about 11 o'clock at night, when a rather strange party were waiting to receive them, consisting of husband No. 1, the girl's father, mother and eldest brother, also four of the prisoner's brothers and his mother, and two lads named Flynn. There was no music nor dancing, although there was a fiddle in the room, except a little jumping around the room in which husband No. 1 took part. Shortly after eleven the girl's parents and brother, and husband No. 1 left for home, leaving the prisoner, husband No. 2, in quiet possession of the blushing bride. On the first night she resisted his attempts to take liberties, but after that they lived together as man and wife until Friday, when Constable Munson made his appearance and then

TOOK HIM PRISONER.

As soon as husband No. 1 saw husband No. 2 under arrest he went over to Everett's house where he found his mother-in-law, Mrs. Checkley, spending the day at Everett's. The young wife appeared glad to see him, and the trio went back to Checkley's as if nothing had happened.

On cross-examination she stated she was made to do everything he wanted her to do through fright, that he threatened to shoot her if she refused or gave any alarm, also on the occasion of her first marriage the prisoner met her on the street in Arthur and accompanied her on her wedding, and wished her and her husband happiness. She also stated that the evening the prisoner took her to Fergus they stopped at Muir's hotel, where he forced her to take some liquor, and also at several other places before they arrived home, and she felt the effects of it. This ended her evidence.

Husband No. 1, William Bolton, was next placed on the witness stand. He corroborated what the first witness said in regard to a wedding having taken place on the 28th of December at Arthur, and the prisoner congratulating him on the street after the ceremony was over. He

saw the prisoner driving past with his wife in the sleigh on the Sunday referred to at his father-in-law's house, and told the other members of the family, but

TOOK NO IMMEDIATE STEPS

to follow. He and his father-in-law went over to Everett's on Monday, intending to try and persuade her to return. They waited until she arrived from Flora, having heard that she was away getting married, but failed to do anything, or even ask her, through fear of the prisoner and his brothers, who were there in full force, and left without her shortly after 11 o'clock at night. He failed to satisfy the court why he did not take steps to recover his wife before Friday. As soon as he saw the prisoner in custody he went over to Everett's and found his mother-in-law there trying to coax the girl to come home, as he thought his wife appeared to be glad to see him, and immediately came away with him.

Young Checkley, the young girl's brother, a lad about 14, an innocent looking youth who could not sign his own name, was the next witness. He swore that he was in the stable on Sunday, and that his sister came out in the barnyard to milk, and that when he opened the barn door the prisoner was around the body and, hollered to him to hitch the team to the sleigh or

HE WOULD SHOOT HIM.

He then made him drive the sleigh over to his (Everett's) house, while he held his sister in the bottom of the sleigh. This completed the evidence for the prosecution, and it being 12 o'clock the court adjourned until six o'clock Monday evening.

Altogether this is one of the strangest cases that ever came under the notice of any of the many who attended the court, and listened to the evidence given on Saturday night at the drill shed. The girl is rather good looking but a little simple-minded, or what some people would call a little soft. She gave her evidence in a straightforward manner and chatted freely with those around her when on the witness stand. The husband No. 1, and one of her female cousins sat along side of her in court. Husband No. 2, but for one of his eyes being a little crooked, is the best looking, being tall and rather stoutly built, and about 20 years of age, with light hair and fair complexion. Husband No. 1 is about 22, and of stout build, with large nose and rather dark complexion, and of more sullen countenance. Husband No. 2 is the oldest lover of the two, and appears to have had a good hold on the girl's affections, and it is the opinion of most people that she wasn't so much terrified as she tries to make out, but being afraid of punishment she is trying to put all the blame on husband No. 2. In fact there is a current report that there was a general repentance in the Checkley family after the first marriage, and that some of the members of the family assisted in the abduction. The abduction seems to have been a rather tame affair, as it is difficult to reconcile the girl's story with the circumstances as it is evident she could have made her escape if she had been so inclined. But how husband No. 2 is going to get out of the difficulty is rather hard to see, having married the girl knowing she was the wife of another man.

HUMBER HOLOCAUST.

Toronto, Jan. 15.—The coroner's jury in the inquest on the victims of the railway disaster, brought in a verdict last night. It was a sweeping one. It characterizes the system of despatching trains on the Great Western branch as reckless and fraught with danger to the travelling public. That the accident was caused by the forgetfulness of Conductor Barber, of the freight train, who, with the engineer, had been too long on running duty; that Conductors Barber and Engineer Jeffreys were

RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACCIDENT and the lots of lives, and that Charles Still, superintendent of the Western, was equally culpable and responsible with the above in consequence of

NEGLECT TO PROVIDE PROPER RULES to prevent the accident. That the Grand Trunk through these officials is responsible, and that it is necessary to immediately

DOUBLE TRACK THE LINE between Toronto and Mimico. Barber and Jeffreys, the engineer, were committed for trial.

A petition was tried last week at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, against Lyon, the member elect for Algoma. The petition contains numerous charges of bribery and corruption, improper polling facilities, etc.

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BUSH AND FARM SLEIGHS,

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ORDERED WORK a Specialty.

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SECOND TO NONE IN THE PROVINCE.

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Leave your Plows and get new Shares made for them for Spring Work.

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IN BULK OR CAN,

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BOYS' OVERCOATS, a Big Stock, from \$4 up

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APPENDIX



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Specimen copies of the MAIL can be seen at all Post Offices.

C. CLIFFE, Editor

Brandon Weekly Mail,

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1884.

The print on 10th street is in agony because the C.P.R. Co. have declared a dividend of five per cent. for the past six months. It may be the road has netted that amount upon the paid-up capital, but the question is what will the dividend be when the company spend from ten to twenty millions more in tunneling the Rockies and blasting the granite rocks back of Lake Superior without increasing their producing territory one iota? The lean must be taken with the fat to form a proper estimate of the company's bargain.

Dominion emigration agents have been working for some time past in the Western Highlands of Scotland with great success. Messrs. Martin and Bailey, however, have probably undone the work. An Oban paper, writing on the agitation in Manitoba gravely says that the Farmers' Union is really a land league formed on the principles of the Irish institution, and adds that "everything is as bad as it can be" in the Northwest; that "successful agriculture is out of the question;" that "the settler has to work like a slave to secure a small crop;" and that the land is a dreary, monotonous, swamp-like prairie.

Exactly; that is just how the movement is going to benefit Manitoba.

If the farmers' movement is doing nothing else it is measuring out a sort of god-send to the Grit printing office in this city in the shape of patronage. Word was sent to the MAIL office at one time that the work of the brotherhood was to be divided, but it appears we have fallen into disfavor because we refuse to deceive and hoodwink the public. In the course we have taken since the movement began, we have been actuated by a sense of right and justice between government and people, and that line of policy will direct us to the end, no matter where the pap goes. When the fierce edge is worn off the present ring leaders, and the people come down to settled thought it will be found the MAIL and its editor have really accomplished more with the Government in the way of redressing the people's real grievances than all of the agitators combined. We make this statement simply that the public may keep the matter fairly before them, and see how it all turns out in the end.

An instance of the intelligent manner in which some wheat buyers deal with the farming public was shown on our streets the other day. Three farmers came in from the north with three loads of wheat and were met by a buyer a distance from the elevator. The buyer examining the first load pronounced it frozen and worth 55 cents a bushel. The second load he pronounced excellent and worth 67; and the third he classed the same as the first a 55 cent article. The second load was sold at 67, and the others were driven on a short distance till met by the second buyer from the same elevator. He pronounced the first and third loads, rejected by his comrade, of good quality and offered 67 cents, which was of course accepted. When the three loads were emptied the farmers told both buyers, who were present, it was all the same wheat taken from the same bin, and grown on the same field. This is conclusive proof the cry of "frozen wheat" is all an exaggeration made use of to beat down the price to the farmer. Some grain has, of course, been damaged by the frost, but when dealers cannot, in a grain but slightly touched, tell the difference, it is quite evident the injury is unimportant, and the cry used simply to beat down the price. This is another conclusive argument for the necessity of farmers' combinations to handle their wheat themselves and ship direct to the foreign markets.

It appears the Local Government have decided not to allow Dun, Wi-

man & Co. access to the records of the Superior Courts, and as a result Dun, Wiman & Co., and several large dealers are dissatisfied. The action is perfectly justifiable, as commercial agencies are one of the greatest curses ever imposed upon a commercial community. In many instances they are influenced by the subscriptions of their patrons, in others by the prejudices and animus of the local agents, and in every such case the standing of dealers is shown to the business public through those prejudiced glasses. When in the Portage the other day, the writer, actuated by curiosity, examined the reports upon the business men of that town for the second half of 1883, and he found no less than four firms who have, during the past four months, gone into liquidation, paying but portions of their indebtedness, rated at from \$20,000 to \$40,000, with excellent credit, and firms that never had a rating though doing considerable business, standing the test, and safely weathering the depression. The absence of rating of the one class prevents them from getting credit from those who have not previously supplied them, while the high rating of the others brought suffering on the wholesale houses who credited them, because of the flattering reports. No, commercial reporting is reduced to a species of blackmail, and the law of the land should discountenance these agencies as far as possible.

The Portage Grit print, in reply to a local contemporary, says that Messrs. Bailey and Martin did protest against their being appointed "farmers' delegates" at the Winnipeg meeting, and are, therefore, free from any manner of imputation that may be cast upon their sincere wishes for the success of the cause. As a matter of fact, both of these gentlemen were entire strangers to three quarters of the representation, Mr. Bailey being known to not more than half a dozen, and as a result, many voted for them, believing they were farmers, and and this we can prove to any one who doubts the statement. If these gentlemen were not primed with cheek and decked with deception, they would have told the meeting before the voting commenced, they were not farmers, and thus have undeceived many who gave them their support. It is true, that to be heroic Mr. Martin did say, after he was declared elected, that he would rather the choice had fallen on other shoulders, and to be equally chivalric, the Tycoon followed suit, but both were at the same time praying secretly the vote would not be reversed. No, Mr. Martin knows more about election protests than he does about delegation protests, and they also appear to have a greater effect upon his constitution. Mr. Martin formerly lived at Ottawa, and no doubt thinks it a good thing to have the expenses of a holiday visit defrayed by an over-confiding farming community. And as for Mr. Bailey, he will, of course, chuckle in his sleeve over the distinction paid to renegades whose politics are as merchantable as the grain the farmer raises in this country. His being selected to represent the farmers of a whole province is an evidence of ability, say the ambassadors, and the readiness with which Manitobans fall in with that ability shows their acumen and discretion. When, however, these heroic ambassadors return with their anatomy like that of a whipped cur, and tell the people the Government refused to listen to a delegation representing seventeen counties, as a voice from Manitoba, and that they preferred the province should speak in a constitutional way through its representation in the Parliament, the fire eaters will then see it takes common sense instead of Grit claptrap to influence a Government.

In speaking of the objects of the farmers' convention, the Winnipeg Sun asks the question, "Would any right living Conservative refuse to enter paradise because

a few Grits had already got there." Well, perhaps not; but this we do know, that if Messrs. Bailey and Martin had the making of the by-laws and the governing principles of that country, as they had of those of the farmers' association, it would offer but poor inducements for respectable Grits much less right thinking Conservatives. Does the Sun understand this?

When the Hudson's Bay Railway is being built, if encouraged by Local or Federal Government assistance, the people's representatives should see that it is built west of Lake Winnipeg, from Winnipeg, which will no doubt be the starting point. The object of the road is to carry the wheat crop of the country, and as the entire wheat growing belt is west of Winnipeg, the road should be so located as to be readily reached by branches from all points further west. It run between Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba, crossing the Narrows, and could be tapped from Portage la Prairie by a branch about 40 miles in length, and from Brandon and other points in the wheat growing area, at comparatively low cost; and these branches are essential to cultivate the wheat producing interests. There is no reason why wheat grown near Brandon, or west of this point, should be shipped to Winnipeg, and thence north-westerly again to reach Fort Churchill, when the latter point could be reached by a branch in half the distance. Winnipeg may be entitled to the first branch, but as Winnipeg is no more Manitoba than Toronto is Ontario, no matter how the interests of that city may squirm to secure a monopoly of the shipping business, as they will if the rest of the province is shut out by the road going east of Lake Winnipeg, the people of the rest of the Province and their representatives should see to it that their rights are not prejudiced for all time. We shall have more to say on this question again, but in the mean time this suggestion should be sufficient.

PARLIAMENT.

The Canadian Parliament was opened at Ottawa on the 17th, and the speech from the throne, though not a very "prophetic" one, fore-shadows some very important reforms, and some of special interest to this country. It makes a reference to the convenience the consolidation of the statutes, now going on, will be to the public, and with which all readily agree. It is only by properly revising and pruning Acts and amendments, as they are made, that even lawyers can say what is the law of the land.

The next section makes a reference to the immigration of the past, as well as to what may take place in the future, which by the way would be even greater, were it not for the disparaging reports of the Grit press. It promises a reduction of the cost of inland transport, which will be a very desirable move. Some important amendments to the Northwest Act are promised, and we sincerely hope they will be the outgrowth of practical knowledge. It is only those who live in the country that can speak of its requirements with any degree of accuracy, and we sincerely trust that future changes in laws affecting this country will be from the suggestions, not of those who "travel through it," but from those who live here and know where-of they speak.

AN ONTARIO CRITIC.

The present price of the C.P.R. stock indicates that our view of the matter will probably be realized, and our view is that the railway will be constructed, but will never be operated. It won't pay. A line running through thousands of miles of uninhabitable country can't earn enough money to pay for oil for its engines. The evidence from day to day becomes stronger that the great Northwest has an unendurable winter, a summer that has many frosts, and is periodically devastated by grasshoppers.

The papers of that region are now industriously concealing the fact that last year nine-tenths of the grain was ruined by summer frost. When the next grasshopper invasion takes place the whole population will stampede, and the C.P.R. will traverse a desolated and abandoned Siberia steppe. The moneyed class have ascertained these probabilities, have discounted them, and are fixing the money value of the chances. We see what they are. The C.P.R. and the Northwest will be the most gigantic fiasco of the present century. On the first of January, 1900, we shall have an article on this subject referring to the lines we are now writing. In that article we shall say, "We told you so," and you will say "You were right." In the meantime stop in Ontario, Ontario the Beautiful, the home of the blest, and don't have anything to do with the Northwest, the Siberia of Britain, the abode of the buffalo. We have said.

The foregoing from the Bobcaygeon Independent, even for the utterance of a Grit print, is one of the most dastardly libels upon the credit and the prospects of this country, we have seen for many a day. One would think from the "our view" that the organism in a cedar swamp in Ontario was, in authority equal to the Delphic oracle in Greece—the parent of all precedent and prophecy. If it is a fact that the owl when completed "won't pay," how is it that before it is half completed, and before it is in a position to earn a dollar from Pacific trade, it pays a dividend of ten per cent? It is with the cedar swamp oracle, as it is with many other Ontario prints of the same kidney, and with many of their brethren in this country, a matter of hope that anything undertaken by the present government may not succeed. One of the conditions of confederation which all of the Grit prints claim to love for its own sake, was that an all-rail highway should be built from ocean to ocean; and now, because the present government are carrying out their promises and keeping faith with the country, the Grits, to show their love for consistency, denounce in their own unparalleled courtesy, the federation work of their political opponents. The evidence of the Independent's article is not that Manitoba has an "unendurable winter," "summer frosts," or "devastating grasshoppers," but that Bobcaygeon has an unendurable fool, whose conscience is "frost-bitten" by bigotry, and whose brain is wrecked by something worse than a grasshopper plague. The country, in the memory of present settlers, has been once over-run by grasshoppers, but that is no more evidence that it will ever be over-run again than is the present existence of the Independent an assurance that Bobcaygeon will, on the suspension of its print, be over again visited by as great a nincompoop.

Summer frosts last season damaged to a perceptible extent, perhaps 20 per cent. of the wheat crop, just as they spoiled an equally large percentage of the wheat crop of Ontario and the orange and other fruit crops of the southern states, but this furnishes no assurance that the country, will, in the memory of the present settlers, with care in early sowing, and reaping at the proper season, ever be so visited again. Mr. Ogilvie, to keep other buyers out of the country, and retain a monopoly himself, may find it to his personal advantage to flagrantly exaggerate the damage done to last summer's crops, just as the cedar swamp print may traduce the advantages of Manitoba for farming settlement, to prevent his subscribers and other patrons from emigrating to the west, but the tide has set in and it will continue to flow on despite the ravings of the country's traducers, whether at home or abroad.

No, the country has the producing power par excellence, and though the winters are a trifle longer, with keener freezing, than in Ontario, to those who have experienced both as we have ourselves, the former are certainly more agreeable. Money has been lost in this country by those who wanted to profit by a system of

gambling in real estate, and there are those shysters to be found who complain because they have not made fortunes out of farming in a day, when they know nothing about the business either in theory or in practice, and like the Independent, are ready to abuse their surroundings because of their ill success. The long and the short of this whole business is, that when a few generations, always inseparable from pioneer life are removed, as force of opinion will cause them to be, Manitoba will be the home of the enterprising agriculturists in preference to any other country upon the face of the globe. Instead, then, of writing in 1900 the article the Independent man says he will write, he will write nothing as he will be in the asylum, if not carefully looked after in the meantime by his earthly guardians and protectors.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A CONTRADICTION.

To the Editor of the Mail:

Sir,—In your issue of the 10th inst., I notice the following editorial: "It would not be amiss if these farmers' rights champions would 'only stick to the truth when out manufacturing prosylites.' They tell the farmers that the C.P.R. will 'not allow the public to load cars from sleighs. That it all has to go through elevators, which deducts 2½ cents per bushel from the price of wheat."

"Now, we have made enquiry, and find this yarn to be false in every particular. There is no such regulation. It is a fact the C.P.R. refuse to allow shippers to detain cars days at a time in loading, but if dispatch is guaranteed, shippers can get all the cars they want to load direct from the sleighs."

Now, sir, would you kindly inform your readers from which official of the C.P.R. Co. you have "made enquiry" and find that the C.P.R. Co. will allow cars to be loaded "from farmers' sleighs" at any station where an elevator has been erected. Messrs. Hillyard & Fortier erected a warehouse on the siding at Brandon in the fall of 1882. The "Sally" elevator was built at the same time and Messrs. Hillyard & Fortier were compelled to store the grain they purchased in the Sally elevator and remove their warehouse without having loaded one car from it. Mr. Currie had a flat warehouse at Chuter. He had to remove it as soon as an elevator was erected.

By inserting the above in your valuable paper and acknowledging that the information you received was incorrect, you will confer a favor on a

Brandon, Jan. 14, 1884.

Let me should be accused of saying what supported our own side of the question, we readily give place to the foregoing, and have to say in reply, Mr. Belcher, editor of the Portage la Prairie, is our authority for what we have said. Under the circumstances, we must decline to place our responsibility by "acknowledging the information we received is incorrect." We will have something stronger than the opinion of a single correspondent to dispute the evidence of a railway agent.—Ed. Mail.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The directors of the above society met at Cartwright, on the 12th inst., with the following present: A. B. Johnston, president; Richard Head, John Wadlie, John Gault, A. C. Clark, P. C. McKibbin, and the secretary-treasurer. It was decided that the exhibitor who had the largest quantity of grain should be entitled to the prize offered by Wadlie & Fairchild; also that the members of the society have their grain and seeds from Johnston and McKibbin at 10 per cent. of catalogue prices. The secretary of 1883 was, on motion, censured for his mismanagement of the society's affairs, and it was resolved to ask the Board of Agriculture to take such action as will preserve the society. Moved that it appears that certain members have paid their subscriptions and fees, but that they do not show the same, and that the secretary be instructed to investigate the matter. The meeting then adjourned to meet at the call of the president.

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